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ABSTRACT

This report documents initiatives taken to establish scientific and technical information services in Tanzania. The program has as a short term goal the establishment of a national information service for research by the Tanzania National Scientific Research Council with the cooperation and assistance of the Swedish Royal Institute of Technology Library. Long term goals envision the establishment and utilization of modern computer based methods. Specific proposals and their rationale are presented for implementation by TNSRC centering around the formation of the Tanzania Research Information Service to administer and plan information services. Roles and tasks for TANRIS include urgent and important tasks in the areas of planning, information collection and dissemination, access to documents and reproduction services, international contacts, education, services, and coordination. Frameworks are established to pinpoint essential activities required to implement the proposals for the establishment of TANRIS, to recruit and educate necessary personnel, and to establish budgetary activities. A brief chronology and background activities in East Africa and Tanzania related to the program and a list of 11 references are included, and two appendices outline the agreed upon tasks for the mission and visits to Tanzania and Kenya to gather materials. (EAA)

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REPORT TRITA-LIB-1086 **DECEMBER 1979**

TOWARDS A NATIONAL RESEARCH INFORMATION SERVICE FOR TANZANIA

Report from a mission to Tanzania July 26 - August 3, 1977

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Royal Institute of Technology Library

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INTRODUCTION

This report is based on a mission to Tanzania on behalf of the Swedish Agency for Research Co-operation with Developing Countries (SAREC). The purpose was 1) to investigate the needs for information and documentation (I&D) services, and 2) to propose a scheme for establishing an I&D service under the auspices of the Tanzania National Scientific Research Council, TNSRC, on the basis of available resources and perceived needs. The terms of reference for the mission are given in Appendix I. The mission was financed by SAREC, as part of a programme of co-operation with Tanzania. The mission was terminated by a brief visit to Nairobi, where several visits and meetings were arranged to give a perspective of I&D services and needs in Eastern Africa.

This final version of the mission report has been elaborated in Tanzania as one of the author's first tasks in the process of actually establishing a research information service. The main ideas for design of I&D services in Tanzania were conceived jointly in discussions during and after the mission by the author (who is Head of the Information and Documentation Centre (IDC) at the Royal Institute of Technology Library) and Stephan Schwarz (Director of Libraries at the Royal Institute of Technology, Stockholm). A preliminary draft of the report was first submitted to TNSRC for comments. In writing the final report, account has been taken of views and comments made by TNSRC staff on the draft version.

The mission can be said to have accomplished its objectives, namely to initiate action towards the establishment of scientific and technological information services in Tanzania.

The author wishes to express his appreciation for valuable information, views, comments and general insights transmitted by a large number of persons in Tanzania, Kenya and Sweden.

A NATIONAL RESEARCH INFORMATION SERVICE FOR TANZANIA

Some goals and pre-conditions for the proposals that follow later are summarized below:

TANZANIA	SWEDEN
Short term goal	
Establish and set up a national information service for research and development.	Assist in preparation, planning and implementation.
Pre-conditions	
The core of the planned information service will be established as a subsidiary operation under the TNSRC.	In the first phase, the Swedish assistance will be financed by SAREC.
The establishment of this subsidiary will be a project of Tanzania National Scientific Research Council.	The co-operation partner in Sweden will be the Royal Institute of Technology Library (RITL). The expertise of RITL will be made available to the project.
The proposed information service is not aimed to be a monopolistic venture. It can e.g. be supplement for certain areas and objectives by documentation activities within Tanzania Library Service (TLS) or other institutions.	Swedish and international experience will be considered in detail with the aim to construct a Tanzanian information service that can be linked to international service networks.
Long range goals	
Establish and utilize modern computer based methods, where appropriate.	

1. PROPOSALS

1.1 A decentralized Information and Documentation Service should be established under the auspices of Tanzania National Scientific Research Council (TNSRC). This service will for brevity in the sequel be called TANRIS (Tanzania Research Information Service).

1.2 TANRIS should be established as an autonomous institution, financed by TNSRC, accountable directly to the Council of TNSRC. The establishment of TANRIS as a subsidiary of TNSRC satisfies the criteria above and is thus proposed.

1.3.1 The principal function of TANRIS should be to provide information services related to research and development. The roles and tasks of TANRIS should be set forth in a constitution. Some important roles and tasks will be elaborated later in this report.

1.3.2 The two major tasks for TANRIS should be a) to provide information services such as compiling bibliographies on specific subjects on demand, or providing current awareness services, e.g. SDI, and b) to collect, compile and make available research information generated in Tanzania, e.g. lists of on-going projects, research institutions, project reports.

1.3.3 There are three distinct roles for TANRIS to perform in ensuring the execution of these tasks: a) The role of a national focal point which is to co-ordinate local services and resources and provide channels for contacts with international organizations, associations and services, as well as to promote the formulation of national policies. b) The role of an operative agency providing certain services directly to users. c) The role of a funding agency which makes resources available to existing or planned local information services.

1.3.4 TNSRC should decide on the balance between the two latter roles. At one extreme TANRIS would provide very few direct services itself but initiate new services and support existing ones, e.g. by providing resources

such as equipment and funds for personnel and education. At the other extreme TANRIS would concentrate on actually providing services on a large scale through its own personnel, and giving little support to the operation of other services and activities.

1.3.5 In no case should TANRIS attempt to duplicate existing services but rather complement and supplement whatever is available, and try to use existing resources and facilities.

1.4.1 TANRIS should be managed by a director;

1.4.2 TANRIS should be composed of one Head Office and at least three external information units, one each at the University of Dar es Salaam Main Campus, Muhimbili Medical Centre, and the Faculty of Agriculture, Forestry and Animal Science in Morogoro. Each of the external information units shall have as their main task to provide information services in their respective environment.

1.4.3 The Head Office of TANRIS should be composed of one administrative unit and three departments, one for each of the roles mentioned in 1.3.3.

1.5.1 There are three major possible modes of operation for the external information units:

a) The external units have the head office as operational base and make visits to the various locations for contacting users and using information resources.
b) The external information units are administratively part of TANRIS, but their staff is semi-permanently allocated to and performs their functions in the environments indicated in 1.4.2.
c) The external information units are employed and administered by the specialized libraries at each location but the I&D service is funded by TANRIS.

Obviously alternative a) is not feasible with respect to the Morogoro environment for geographical reasons and would seem to be impractical generally.

The alternatives b) and c) reflect of the roles b) and c) discussed in 1.3.3 - 1.3.4.

1.5.2 The choice between b) and c) cannot, of course, be made by TNSRC alone. The libraries will evidently have an important role in this decision.

1.5.3 The external information units should thus have the library of each location as their operational base.

1.5.4 Agreements between TANRIS and the organizations involved on the administrative statues of the external units and their relationships to the library and TANRIS respectively must consequently be negotiated.

1.6 A Tanzanian National UNISIST Committee should be congregated by TNSRC for the formulation of national policies, to advise TANRIS as a national focal point and to provide a forum for discussions on co-operation and co-ordination.

2. RATIONALE FOR THE PROPOSALS

2.1 Any information service on and for Research and Development in Tanzania will for the immediate future mostly have to rely on existing library resources and the use of traditional manual methods.

2.2.1 Immediate access to abstracting and indexing publications and primary literature as well as to library services is essential for any information service in Research and Development.

2.2.2 It would be extremely wasteful and also futile for TANRIS to attempt to acquire the conventional information resources needed for its services. A small specialized collection of directories and of literature on information science is, however, essential.

2.2.3 The dominant part of traditional information services will have to be done by utilizing the resources of the major research libraries.

2.3.1 The libraries at the University of Dar es Salaam Main Campus, Muhimbili Medical Centre and the Faculty of Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary Science in Morogoro are the most important repositories of the information resources mentioned in 2.2.1.

2.3.2 The users and producers of information resulting from scientific Research and Development are also to a large extent associated with the institutions mentioned in 2.3.1.

2.3.3 There is thus an obvious need to establish research information services at each of the locations mentioned, since an information service should be easily accessible by its users and have easy access to library resources.

2.4.1 There is, however, also a need for information on Research and Devleopment in government and state agencies and authorities, in parastatals and private industrial and commercial enterprises.

2.4.2 There is thus a need to establish research information services for these user categories as well. These users are dispersed, although mainly in the Dar es Salaam area. Yet they can be served by an appropriately organized central service. In many cases, these users will have occasional information needs, not necessarily related to the research front.

2.5.1 A large number of research institutions are scattered throughout Tanzania, mainly belonging to the ministries of Agriculture, Health, Natural Resources and Tourism, and various parastatals.

2.5.2 Information services to these institutions will have to be based on existing resources and could therefore, depending on the subject, be channeled through one of the locations mentioned in 2.3.1.

2.5.3 A special problem encountered in serving these institutions derives from difficulties in communication and transportation. Obviously it is not economically feasible to provide special transportation for the information service only. So any solution will have to be worked out in co-operation with the respective parent organizations.

2.6 Most of the beneficiaries/users of the services of TANRIS as well as the resources needed by TANRIS are thus scattered in several locations. Therefore only a limited number of users would be provided with services from one single location.

2.7 TANRIS should, as an immediate consequence of 2.1-2.6, be designed as a decentralized institution, starting with external information units in the locations mentioned in 2.3.1.

2.8 The various research information services need to be co-ordinated and guided by a central authority. One reason is to ensure resource sharing and adequate service and to avoid unnecessary duplication of resources and efforts. Another is to form and pursue a common policy and development plan for services. A third one is to build up a network of international contacts of common interest in different areas.

3. ROLES AND TASKS OF A TANZANIAN NATIONAL RESEARCH INFORMATION SERVICE

3.1 A Tanzanian Research Information Service could have the following tasks and roles:

a) be the international focal point in S&T information and documentation with a co-ordinating function for information services in research and development in Tanzania;
b) make scientific and technical information and documentation produced locally as well as in foreign countries accessible to national users;
c) promote the international dissemination of scientific and technical information produced nationally;
d) support scientific and technical activities in bibliographic information and documentation work;
e) disseminate new techniques and promote standardized methodology;
f) maintain necessary relations with foreign information and documentation centres and services;
g) facilitate the acquisition of needed documents not available in the country;

h) co-operate with similar institutions in other countries;
i) promote co-operation between libraries and information services in the country;
j) promote and participate in training and continued education of professionals in information and documentation work;
k) promote general awareness of the increasing importance of research and development (and the corresponding information produced) as a resource for the social, economic and technical development in the country;
l) ensure availability of, and access to, books, journals, reports and other documents of interest to research and development in Tanzania;
m) promote the utilization and further development of information services;
n) pursue research and development in the field of information sciences in co-operation with others;
o) perform and maintain evaluation of library and information services.

3.2 In performing the roles and carrying out the tasks indicated above, a Tanzanian Research Information Service (TANRIS) could:

a) offer bibliographic information services relating to research and development;
b) ensure the cataloguing of reports and other documents produced in Tanzania related to research and development;
c) compile, publish and maintain inventories of
   1. research and development projects;
   2. research institutions and their facilities and personnel;
   3. information and documentation services and resources in Tanzania.
d) produce bibliographies of literature in areas of special interest to research and development in Tanzania;
e) promote and facilitate the acquisition of books, journals, reports and other documents necessary for the activities of the service;
f) sponsor seminars and conferences in the field of information science;
g) assist TNSRC in the evaluation of research projects and proposals;
h) accomplish any other task within its mandate pending the approval of TNSRC.

4. SPECIFIC TASKS FOR TANRIS

The following specific tasks have been identified as important and urgent and will therefore have to be performed by TANRIS after its inception;

4.1 Planning

Make and maintain a plan for its activities, i.e. establish priorities and estimate resources and time needed for performing the various tasks indicated, taking into consideration the resources at its disposal.

4.2 Information collection and dissemination

1) A concise manual giving the elements of technical report writing, including both layout, editing and style should be produced. This manual should be recommended for all reporting to TNSRC.
2) Rules should be established for the reporting to TNSRC on the progress and final results of research projects.
3) The present delays in printing and publishing of reports should be eliminated by support to publishing and printing activities and by maintenance of modern photocopying equipment.
4) Reports and other "unpublished" material of interest to science, research and development in Tanzania should be actively and regularly collected, deposited in and listed by the appropriate libraries.
5) Scientific documentary material, in whatever form, that is unique to Tanzania should be actively collected and catalogued.
6) The production of union catalogues of serials, monographs and reports in Tanzania should be ensured and facilitated.
7) A survey should be made of the material of interest to Tanzania that exists in other countries, especially in the former East African Community institutions and in the former colonializing countries.
8) Initiatives should be taken to facilitate access in Tanzania to the material found in the survey mentioned in point 7.
9) The writing of review articles on reports for areas of interest to Tanzanian Research and Development should be facilitated and encouraged.

10) A bulletin should be published, giving information on the activities of TNSRC and TANRIS and of developments in science and research in Tanzania.

4.3 Access to documents and reproduction services

1) Modern photocopying and microform equipment should be put at the disposal of the major research libraries.
2) The holdings of the major research libraries, especially with regard to secondary literature, should be evaluated, and improved in weak areas by appropriate means.
3) Efforts should also be made to get back-issues, either in printed or micro form, of periodicals judged as essential and not now available in Tanzania.
4) Major scientific, research and devleopment institutes should be provided with the most essential secondary and primary literature, in co-operation with their parent organizations and the university library.
5) Investigations should be made of the possibilities of receiving literature through grants or aid from international or national organizations and agencies.
6) The acquisition of literature and photocopies from abroad for individual scientists and researchers should be improved by establishing a clearing-house for such acquisition.
7) TANRIS should establish means for making payments in foreign currencies to facilitate the tasks mentioned above.
8) Forms for requesting reprints should be produced and provided to researchers, and in general should establishment of informal communication channels be encouraged.
9) Simple and cost-effective means that are faster and more reliable than the present mail for distributing literature to researchers in the regions should be investigated and implemented.
10) The problems arising from centralized binding work in D'Salaam should be investigated and resolved by building up local binding facilities where appropriate.
11) Reports from official committees, task groups and similar activities should be actively collected and catalogued.

12) Rules and procedures for interlibrary loans, in Tanzania and East Africa, should be devised and established in collaboration with the main libraries.

4.4 International contacts

1) TANRIS should establish contacts with the major international organizations, institutions and services in the library and information service area.
2) TANRIS should also establish contacts with similar organizations in other African and developing countries.
3) TANRIS should assume responsibility for contacts and input to systems and activities like Agricultural Information System (AGRIS), Development Science Information System (DEVSIS) and UNESCO General Information Programme (GIP).
4) Initiative should be taken to establish an International Standard Book Number (ISBN) and International Standard Serial Number (ISSN) centre for Tanzania. The producer of the national bibliography, Tanzania Library Service, should be contacted on these matters.

4.5 Education

1) Information officers should be recruited forTANRIS.
2) Educational policies and programmes for the information officers at the external units and at the Head Office should be drawn up and initiated.
3) Courses in library utilization and information retrieval should be designed for university students and appropriate educational materials produced, in collaboration with the university library.
4) Seminars and workshops on information retrieval should be arranged for researchers from university, industry and various authorities.
5) The future manpower needs in library and information services should be investigated and recruitment programmes developed.
6) Existing educational programmes, in library and information sciences in Eastern Africa should be reviewed.

4.6 Services

1) Information services such as current awareness and retrospective searches should be established and promoted.
2) A referral centre gathering information on information resources and services in Tanzania and abroad should be established at TANRIS's head office.
3) Defunct information services of the former East African Community institutions should be resumed and continued by TANRIS where possible.
4) The possibilities of co-operation with East African Literature Service, EALS, and similar services should be investigated.
5) A "visiting librarian" service to those institutions not having access to qualified librarians should be instituted and supported.
6) Experimental services based on computerized systems abroad should be started on a small scale and evaluated. Possible centres should be surveyed and contacted.
7) Externally financed research and development projects and continuing activities resisting from them should be contacted and services be offered to them, possibly also using them as resources.

4.7 Co-ordination

1) Existing information resources and services in Tanzania should be surveyed. The use of these services and of services from abroad should also be surveyed.
2) A short and long range plan for the development of information services in Tanzania, and especially for TANRIS should be investigated.
3) The economy and finances, cost and pricing, of information services in Tanzania, and especially for TANRIS should be investigated.
4) Contacts should be established with other institutions performing similar functions in Tanzania, especially TLS, TISCO and the Ministry of Agriculture Libraries, and co-ordination of efforts and resources acquired.
5) Technical nomenclature activities in Swahili should be promoted.

5. PROPOSED PLAN FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF TANRIS

The plan proposed below for the establishment of a national research information service in Tanzania under Tanzania National Scientific Research Council is not a complete time-schedule but rather a framework for pinpointing essential activities needed to implement the proposals given earlier. The actual carrying out of the plan will be dependent on many contingencies so that no definite times or dates can be given.

The establishment period will have three partly overlapping phases. A first planning and personnel recruitment phase, a second educational phase and a third experimental service and continued education phase.

5.1. Planning and recruitment phase

In the first phase of establishing TANRIS utilizing the resources of TNSRC, time and efforts will largely be spent on the following activities:

5.1.1 Appointment of Swedish expert:

During the three establishment phases there will be a need for assistance and advice from an expert on information services as indicated below.

5.1.2 Recruitment of additional personnel:

One of the first tasks for the expert and TNSRC in collaboration will be to recruit personnel in addition to those allocated by TNSRC for this purpose. The personnel needed will be a director of TANRIS, information officers and clerical staff for the head office.

A director of TANRIS must be chosen and appointed early in the first phase so that he then can participate in the build-up of TANRIS. The director will also need education in library and information science, otherwise there will be difficulties later on with his better trained staff. During the first phases, however, the director is indispensable. This implies that he will partly be educated by on-the-job training in the establishment of TANRIS, partly by self-studies under the tuition of the

expert. The status and salary level of the director will have to be discussed with TNSRC as well as the qualifications for this post. Preferrably the director should be someone with some experience of research or development and/or knowledge of library matters.

The director shall participate in appointing the rest of the personnel and must thus be appointed at an early stage. Several factors need to be considered in selecting the information officers. They must have an academic degree and ideally these should all be in different subjects. The information officers must be able to communicate with the user community they are serving, and this is the single most important criterion for their selection. The information officer serving the agricultural research community should thus have an academic education in agriculture. Some problems will be encountered in finding personnel for the services to medical research, since persons holding an M.D. are very scarce, so that someone with a background in life sciences will probably have to be accepted. Similarly there will be problems with the dispersion of subjects at the main campus of the university, implying a need for many information officers, that cannot immediately be met.

The information officers should also be willing and able to pursue on-the-job training and to undertake studies abroad. Furthermore, the ability to establish contact with people and to carry out many varied tasks in parallel, and a thorough mastery of English are essential. Fluency in additional languages is an asset.

5.1.3 Planning of education programme:

After recruiting the information officers, educational programmes will have to be designed taking into consideration the specific qualifications and future work of each individual.

5.1.4 Overall planning, budget and estimates:

In parallel with the other activities an overall planning for the three phases and a setting of priorities between the various activities indicated earlier will have to be made. The budget for the first year must be

established and estimates for the next three years should be made, taking into account both internal and external funds.

5.1.5 Acquisition of equipment:

The acquisition of various pieces of equipment indicated as necessary in this report will have to be started early in phase 1 so that it can be available in phase 3.

5.1.6 Formal establishment of TANRIS:

Steps will have to be taken so that TANRIS is formally established by TNSRC. Its mandate and functions will have to be defined.

5.2 Educational phase

In the second phase two main types of activities will be performed.

5.2.1 Education of external information officers:

Some of the information officers appointed will receive education abroad according to their individual programmes.

5.2.2 Service preparation:

Some information officers will be needed for preparation of the coming services. Basic fact finding as indicated earlier in the report will be carried out. On-the-job training and self-studies under the tuition of the expert will also be an essential part of the service preparation.

5.3 Experimental serviceproviding and educational phase

In the third phase, information officers returning from abroad will start providing services, while the others are educated abroad on a rotatory basis.

6. FRAMEWORK FOR A BUDGET FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF TANRIS

This budget outline can only give an indication of the costs for establishing TANRIS because the expenditures depend to a large extent on costs not known at the time of writing. The actual budget will also have to be continuously reviewed and related to findings and decisions made during the programme. The types of costs and their approximate magnitude will be given rather than absolute amounts. Taking this framework as a starting point, it should however be possible by TNSRC to make an estimate of the various costs. Completeness or comprehensiveness cannot, however, be guaranteed, and many items will probably need to be added by TNSRC at their discretion.

Personnel

1 Expert for 1-2 years on consultant or contract basis (non-recurring).
1 Director of TANRIS.
3 Information officers at TANRIS head office.
3 Information officers at external units.
1 Secretary to the director.
1 Clerical staff at head office.
1 Clerical staff (equivalent for local clerical support to external information officers).

Equipment (non-recurring)

The following equipment was identified during the mission as necessary:

2 cars, 1 Estate type and 1 Microbus type.
5 Xerox copying machines, one with large capacity and four medium size.
15 simple microfiche readers with spare parts.
2-4 sets for microfiche production and duplication, one portable.
4 microfiche/film reader-printers
1 set of offset printing equipment
2 sets of simple binding equipment
4 Portable teletype compatible terminals and supplies.
2 IBM "golf-ball"-type typewriters.

Improvement of library holdings (partly non-recurring)

The volume of literature and secondary literature needed to improve the collections of the major libraries is impossible to estimate but funds should be set aside for this purpose. A special collection in library and information science will have to be established and shared between TANRIS and the university library.

Travel

Travel expenses for the information officers during education abroad.
Transport facilities for the director and the staff in carrying out their work.
Participation in national and international meetings.

Education

Tuition of information officers abroad.
Participation in training seminars (recurring).

Services

Utilization of foreign information services.
Publishing of lists and reports.

7. GENERAL COMMENTS

The situation in Tanzania with regard to available Library and information resources, their organization and structure, the information needs and the necessity of a proper information service are well described in a number of earlier reports from meetings and missions which have been consulted (see next chapter). The situation has not changed in any essential respect. This report has thus not attempted to produce yet another description of the state of affairs, but rather concentrated on providing concrete proposals that can be used as a basis for action. Many of the proposals and recommendations in this report can be found, in more or less general form,

in the earlier reports. This is of course only to be expected since the situation and the objectives to be achieved, have remained unchanged. The very first step is often the most difficult one to take and this report has filled its purpose since it initiated action towards the establishment of an information service for research and development in Tanzania.

8. BRIEF CHRONOLOGY AND BACKGROUND

A highly select list of various events and activities in East Africa and Tanzania related to research, higher education and libraries and information services will be presented below to provide a background to the mission and the subsequent report. The list is thus neither comprehensive nor detailed.

- In 1884-5 Germany acquired German East Africa and Karl Peters founded the society for German colonization.
- In 1900 the Central Veterianary Laboratory was established in Mpwapwa, Dodoma region.
- In 1902 a siliculture research station was established at Amani.
- In 1905 a livestock production research institution was established at Mpwapwa.
- Germany lost German East Africa by the treaty of Versailles in 1919 and Tanganyika came under British administration.
- In 1922 Makerere University College, in Kampala, Uganda, was established as a technical institution with awards made by University of London. For almost forty years this was the only institution of higher education for the whole of East Africa.
- In 1925 the Mineral Resources Library was established in Dodoma.
- In 1926 the Mpwapwa College of National Education, including a library, was established.
- In 1927 the Central Government Chemical Laboratory was established.
- In 1930 a research institution for cotton was established at Ukiriguru and a veterinary center at Tumbi.
- In 1934 research institutions for sisal and coffee were established at Mlingano and Lyamungu respectively.

- In 1943 a research institution for maize was established at Ilonga.
- In 1944 E.E. Huxley was commissioned by the East African colonial government to survey the region and recommend what the government should do to improve the provision of books and magazines for the East African reading public. The report was published in 1945 and the main recommendations, based on a recognized need for libraries, were for a comprehensive development plan, and that professionally trained librarians be recruited for the implementation of such a plan.
- In 1945 the Tropical Pesticides Research Institute was established in Arusha.
- In 1948 the East African Literature Bureau was established, as an organ of the East African High Commission, and G. Annesley was recruited as the first Bureau Librarian to plan and implement the library promotion scheme. Annesley surveyed existing library facilities and produced a report with a scheme for headquarters in Nairobi providing general administration, financial control, centralized purchasing distribution, cataloguing and classification, compiling a union catalogue, training library staff and planning for a library network in East Africa. Regional branches were also planned for Kampala, Dar es Salaam and Zanzibar and small libraries for areas with reasonably large population. Due to lack of funds this ambitions scheme was limited to opening branch libraries in the four capitals.
- In 1959 a Central Libraries Committee was set up by the Ministry of Education to prepare recommendations to the colonial office for developing library services. As a result of the proposals of the Committee, S.W. Hockey was appointed as Library Development Organizer in June 1960 by the Secretary of State for the Colonies. The terms of reference were to survey the area and present to the various governments plans for the development of free public library services in each territory. The report "Development of Library Services in East Africa" (1) proposed National Library Lending Services administered by Statutory Boards, consisting of National Central Libraries in the Capitals, Provincial or Regional libraries and book mobiles. The report also stressed the need for a library school.
- In 1961 the University College of Dar es Salaam, Faculty of Law was

established with an opening ceremony on October 25. A small library for the faculty was also established being the foundation of the present library of the University of Dar es Salaam.

- On December 9, 1961 Tanganyika achived independence, being the first in the region.
- In 1962 a Libraries (Book Deposit) Act was passed in the Parliament, providing that every printer in the country should deposit one copy of any printed publication with the Legal Deposit Section of the University of Dar es Salaam Library.
- In March 1963 a Medical School was established at Muhimbili Hospital in Dar es Salaam.
- In July 1963 the Tanganyika Library Services Board Act was passed, empowering the Board inter alia to "... promote, establish, equip and develop libraries in Tanganyika..." The Book Deposit Act was amended to provide for one copy to Tanganyika Library Services, TLS, also. On April 1964 TLS started operating, concentrating on the development of a public library service network.
- In 1963 the University of East Africa was created, comprising Makerere University College, University College in Nairobi and the Dar es Salaam University College. The East African School of Librarianship, the only in the region, was established at Makerere.
- On Jan 26, 1964 Tanganyika and Zanzibar were united forming the United Republic of Tanzania.
- On July 25 - August 6, 1964 an International Conference on the Organization of Research and Training in Africa in Relation to the Study, Conservation and Utilization of Natural Resources was held in Lagos, Nigeria, organized by UNESCO. One of the major recommendations was that research councils should be established in African member states in order to stimulate activities in Science and Technology for development, to coordinate all scientific research and to establish research priorities.
- In 1965 an Agricultural College, giving diploma courses was established in Morogoro.
- In 1965 a Union List of Periodicals in East African Libraries was published by the Library University of West Virginia, USA.
- In July 1965 the new building of the University Library in Dar es Salaam was inaugurated.

- In February 1967 the Arusha Declaration was made, proclaiming that Tanzania had taken over the major means of production and indicating a road towards self-reliance.
- In 1967 the East African Literature Service, providing current awareness services based on content pages, and a photo-copy service, was started at the library of East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization in Muguga, Kenya, together with East African Veterinary Research Organization, with funds from the Rockefeller Foundation. The services were extended to the whole of East Africa.
- On December 1, 1967 the East African Community was established, comprising Uganda, Kenya and Tanzania.
- On December 9, 1967 the new building of Tanganyika Library Services was inaugurated.
- On July 1, 1968 the Medical School at Muhimbili Hospital was incorporated in the University of East Africa as its third medical faculty.
- On October 10, 1968 the Act of Parliament, establishing Tanzania National Scientific Research Council, TNSRC, was passed. In that Act functions relating to research information were assigned to TNSRC, viz.

  "the functions of the Council shall be - . . . to promote the documentation and dissemination of information on all research . . ."

  "for the better performance of its functions . . . the council may - . . . collect, compile, analyse, abstract and publish statistical information on any subject."

- During 1969-70 a comprehensive study was made for a national plan for research in Tanzania. A Documentation Sub-committee of the Working Party on the National Research Plan was appointed in February 1970 to examine the implications of the Working Party that a Documentation Centre be established. The Sub-committee recommended "that a National Documentation Centre should be established concurrently with the development of Documentation Units" and "that the Centre should be located in the library of the University of Dar es Salaam, ..." (2).
- On July 1, 1970 the University of East Africa was dissolved and replaced by three independent universities in Kampala, Nairobi and Dar es Salaam.
- During December 7-15, 1970 a Meeting of Experts on National Planning of Documentation and Library Services in Africa was held in Kampala.

- On December 20, 1971 Dr. D. Wasawo started his mission as a UNESCO consultant to Tanzania to "advise the authorities on proposals to implement the National Scientific Research Council Act."
- During January 20-22, 1972, a conference on "Harnessing Research for Production, Dissemination, Utilization" was held of Kikuyu, Kenya.
- On June 25, 1972 the Tanzania National Scientific Research Council was inaugurated, to become operational on June 3, 1972.
- In November 1972 the Director of TLS, claimed in a memorandum (3): "There is a great need for the creation of a Scientific and Technical Information Service for the country as a whole. This should be done within the framework already provided by the Tanganyika Library Service."
- During April 26-27, 1973 a conference "In Search of a System for the Dissemination of Research Findings and Technology in Kenya", was held in Nairobi.
- On July 15, 1973 the mission of Dr. Wasawo was ended.
- During July 24 - August 1, 1973 the International Conference on the Development of a Documentation and Information Network in East Africa was held in Nairobi. One of the recommendations from that conference proposed the creation of a Regional Committee.
- The Regional Committee for the Development of Information Services in Eastern Africa was consequently formed during the fall of 1973.
- In July 1973 the General Unesco Conference was held in Nairobi and recommendations on the establishment of national coordinating bodies in East Africa and on active participation in UNISIST were adopted.
- In November 1973 the report (4) of Wasawo's mission was published. The fourth of the recommendations in the Wasawo report concerned the establishment of a National Standards Institution and a National Documentation Centre, and specified that the Documentation Centre should be under the direction of TNSRC. A request was made to UNESCO for a consultant to advise on the establishment of the documentation centre, and one person was recruited in 1973 as a Scientific Information Officer by TNSRC.
- During January 21-30, 1974 the Conference of Ministers of African Member States Responsible for the Application of Science and Techno-

logy to Development (CASTAFRICA) was held in Dakar and one of the resolutions recommended that African Member States should promote and facilitate the free exchange of scientific and technical information among the African Member States themselves and between them and the rest of the world.

- During September 1974 Dr C.P. Bourne was on a mission as a UNESCO consultant to Tanzania "in consultation with the Tanzania National Scientific Research Council to advise on the setting up of a National Centre of Scientific and Technological Documentation. . . ."
- During October 29 - December 20, 1974 Dr J.P. Polinière was on a mission as a UNESCO consultant to Burundi, Ruwanda, Kenya, Uganda, Tanzania and Zambia to study the situation and needs of the national information systems in these countries.
- During November and December 1974 three similar seminars on "The Use of Documentation and Information for Planning and Decisionmaking" were held in Khartoum, Kampala and Dar es Salaam respectively.
- In February 1975 the report (5) from Bourne's mission was published. It was proposed that TNSRC actively assume the national responsibility and leadership for research information services in Tanzania, that TNSRC establish a center to be the responsible national agency, and that this should be made clear through legislation if necessary. It was also suggested to contract out to TLS and the University Library System those functions that can be taken out of by them rather than establish such facilities at the Center.
- In August 1975 the Coordinating Centre for Regional Information Training, CRIT, was established with funds from Deutsche Stiftung für Entwicklung, DSE.
- In March 1975 the new Act of Parliament for Tanzania Library Services Board was passed. The Act gave very wide powers to TLS in the field of information and documentation services, viz.

"to set up, establish, equip, manage, maintain and develop documentation centres and to provide documentation services.

. . .

to sponsor, arrange and provide facilities for conferences and seminars for discussion of matters relating to library and documentation services.

. . .

to advise the Government and parastatal organizations on all matters relating to library and documentation services.

...

to carry out research in the development of library and documentation services ..."

- During June 16 - July 18, 1975 Mr J. Menou was on a consultant mission for FAO to formulate a request for a technical assistance project on the establishment of a National Agricultural Information System. The report (6) and a project proposal were published on July 18, 1975. It was suggested that the Ministry of Economic Affairs and Development Planning take the responsibility of establishing the Center and that it be seen as Phase 1 in the Development of a National Information and Documentation Center. The project was, however, not funded.
- In July 1975 the new building of the Library of the University of Dar es Salaam was inaugurated.
- In October 1975 the report (7) from Polinière's mission was published.
- During November 24-28, 1975 a seminar on the Use of Information and Documentation for Planning and Decisionmaking (semilar to the three other ones) was held in Nairobi.
- During February 9 - March 13 a course on Implementation of Modern Documentation was held in Nairobi.
- In April 1976 a report (8) by R.F. Munn on improving agricultural library services in Tanzania was submitted, recommending that the library at the Faculty of Agriculture in Morogoro be given the responsibility of operating a national agricultural library system.
- During June 5-10, 1976 a meeting of experts on planning documentation and library networks in Africa was held in Brazzaville, Congo.
- During April 22-24, 1976 a conference on Development of Information Services in Eastern Africa was held in Arusha, Tanzania.
- During August 16 - September 29, 1976 K. Samaha was on a mission as a UNESCO consultant in order to a) do a case study of user needs and the mechanism of transfer of information in a selected region, and b) to assist the Tanzanian authorities in establishing the national focal point for scientific and technological information.
- During February 14 - March 15, 1977 a training course on the Establishment of Information Services was held in Mombasa, Kenya.

- During May 16-27, 1977 a training course for Agris and related information systems was held at Muguga, Kenya.
- During July 25 - August 3, 1977 Dr Stephan Schwarz and the author of the present report visited Tanzania to study the prospects for a SAREC-funded bilateral project on the establishment of I&D services in Science and Technology.
- On August 31, 1977 the report (9) by Samaha on the establishment of a national focal point in Tanzania was published advocating that TNSRC of the Ministry of Finance and Planning (TNSRC's parent body) accept the responsibility for the national focal point.
- In December 1977 a draft version of the present report was submitted to TNSRC.
- In February 1978 the report (10) from Samaha's other task was published.

Additional details on library development in Tanzania can be found in (11).

REFERENCES

1. S.W. Hockey: Development of Library Services in East Africa (A Report Submitted to the Government of East Africa, 1960)

2. Report and Recommendations (National Research Plan, Documentation Sub-committee, April 1970)

3. E.E. Kaungamno: Application by the Government of Tanzania for an expert, i.e. specialist librarian widely experienced in the establishment of commercial, financial and technical information services (Tanganyika Library Services Board, November 1972)

4. D. Wasawo: The Establishment of a Science Policy Organization (A Report for the United Republic of Tanzania, Serial No. 2996/RMO, RD/SP, UNESCO, Paris, November 1973, 82 p.)

5. C.P. Bourne: Planning for a National Research Information Centre (A Report for the United Republic of Tanzania, Serial No. 3127/RMO, RD/DBA, UNESCO, Paris, February 1975, 23 p.)

6. M. Menou: United Republic of Tanzania. Project for the Establishment of a National Agricultural Information System (URT/71/527, FAO, Rome, July 1975, 26 p.)

7. J.P. Polinière: Situation and Needs of National Information Systems in Science and Technology (A Report prepared for the Governments of Burundi, Kenya, Rwanda, Tanzania, Uganda and Zambia, Serial No. FMR/SC/STI/75/132 (E), UNESCO, Paris, October 1975, 78 p.)

8. R.F. Munn: Improving Agricultural Library Services in Tanzania (A Report Wes Virginia University, Office of International Programs Report No. 55, April 1976, 8 p.)

9. K. Samaha: Establishment of a National Focal Point for Scientific and Technological Information (A Report for the United Republic of Tanzania, Serial No. FMR/BEP/PGI/77/189, UNESCO, Paris, August 1977, 41 p.)

10. E. Samaha: A Study on the Application of Scientific and Technological Information in Development (Field study in Tanzania, PGI/78/WS/6, UNESCO, Paris, February 1978, 95 p.)

11. C.S. Ilomo: Library Developent in Mainland Tanzania (Tanzania Library Service Occasional Paper No. 3, Dar es Salaam 1976, 26 p.)

APPENDIX I: TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR THE MISSION

S A R E C 1977-07-01

TERMS OF REFERENCE FOR A MISSION TO TANZANIA BY STEPHAN SCHWARZ AND ROLAND HJERPPE

SAREC has been invited by the Tanzania National Council for Scientific Research to assist in planning for establishing scientific and technical documentation services in Tanzania. Some funds for i.a. that purpose have been made available to TNSRC under an agreement between Sweden and Tanzania of March 18, 1977. The task of the mission to Tanzania should i.a. be to

- investigate through documents and contacts with suppliers and users of scientific and technological information facilities, needs and demand for information documentation services;
- find out about present plans, within TNSRC and other relevant Tanzanian authorities (e.g. TISCO) for ID-services;
- gather information about available personal resources, funds etc for ID as well as the existence of any legal or financial forward commitments by the Tanzanian government to develop ID-services;
- discuss with TNSRC the design of a training programme at the Royal Institute of Technology, KTH, for a couple of documentalists from Tanzania, as well as financial and administrative implications of such a programme. As agreed TNSRC will fund the training.
- discuss with TNSRC other possible actions to promote ID for research and development in Tanzania;
- discuss the role of KTH and the need for and content of a special agreement involving KTH as one party;
- discuss the purpose, timing programme, etc of a visit by a delegation from Tanzania to Sweden. Such a visit is expected to be funded by the grant to TNSRC;
- to elaborate other matters deamed by the mission and TNSRC to be of importance;
- to submit a written report to SAREC before September 1, 1977.

APPENDIX II: VISITS IN TANZANIA JULY 25 TO AUGUST 3, 1977, AND IN NAIROBI, KENYA, AUGUST 4-5, 1977, AND MATERIAL GATHERED

25/7

Tanzanian Scientific Research Council (Utafiti)
P.O. Box 4302
Dar es Salaam

a) Mr Peter Mwombela, acting secretary
b) Miss Adeline J. Mrema, documentalist
c) Mr Issa A.N. Munisi, documentalist
d) Mr Hamisi M. Nguli, documentalist

1. Act to establish a National Scientific Research Council, to provide for its functions and for the co-ordination and control of scientific research activities and for purposes connected therewith and incidental thereto (Enacted by the Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania. Operational in 1972)

2. Subsidiary legislation to the Gazette of the United Republic of Tanzania, V. LVII:20, 1976

3. Tanzania National Scientific Research Council (Annual Report for the year 1972-73)

4. Tanzania National Scientific Research Council (Annual Report for the year 1973-74)

5. The role of the Tanzania National Scientific Research Council (PM delivered in the context of annual meeting 1976)

6. Memorandum on the establishment of a National Research Information Centre for Tanzania (Submitted with request to SAREC May 13, 1976)

7. Statistics on higher education 1961-1976 (September 1976)

8. Annual manpower report to the president 1975 (Manpower planning division, Ministry of manpower development, December 1976)

9. National budget 1977-1978 (Dar es Salaam 1977)

10. Salary structures for para-statal employees (Dar es Salaam, May 1974)

11. List of trained librarians in Tanzania

12. I.A.N. Munisi: A critical analysis of the existing information activities in East Africa (Moscow 1973)

* University Library
University of Dar-es-Salaam
P.O. Box 35092
Dar es Salaam

a) Mr Martin K.S. Mvaa, chief librarian
b) Mrs Ophelia C. Mascarenhas, senior librarian, head of East African department

1. Library Service - Brief Guide to the Use of the Library Facilities and Library Regulations 1977/1978

2. Ophelia C. Mascarenhas: A guide to East Africana & Accessions Bulletin No. 5, November 1971

3. The University of Dar es Salaam. The University Library Service (Annual Report, 1974-75)

4. A report on the activities of the University of Dar es Salaam (1973-74)

5. Publications catalogue. University of Dar es Salaam, 1976

6. A summary of completed and on-going research projects (Research Bulletin V. 1:2, 1976)

7. University Science Journal, V. 1:1, 1975 (Published by Faculty of Science - University of Dar es Salaam)

8. The Tanzanian Mathematical Bulletin (The Mathematical Association of Tanzania)

26/7

* Tanzania Food and Nutrition Centre (TFNC)
22 Ocean Road
P.O. Box 977
Dar es Salaam

a) Dr Maletnlema, managing director, chairman of Food and Nutrition Research Committee of the TNSRC (Utafiti)
b) Mr Ulrik Jonsson

1. LISHE, Tanzania Food and Nutrition Journal 1976

* Government Chemical Laboratory
P.O. Box 164
Dar Es Salaam

a) Dr P.J. Madati, chief government chemist, member of Food and Nutrition Research Committee of TNSRC

1. Chemlab organisational chart, 1977/78

* Tanzania Library Service
P.O. Box 9283
Dar es Salaam

a) Mr Ezekiel Kaungamno, director
b) Mr T.E. Mlaki, head of Department of acquisition and bibliographic services

1. An Act to establish the Tanganyika library services board and to provide for matters incidental thereto and connected therewith (Enacted by the Parliament of Tanganyika, No. 39, 1963)

2. An act to provide for the continuance of the Tanganyika library services board under the name of Tanzania Library Services Board, to enlarge the functions of the board and to make provision for the management and control of the board (Tanzania Library Services Board act, 1975)

3. TLS. Professional librarians

4. Tanganyika library news

5. Tanzania Library Services Board (Manual for branch librarians, July 1974)

6. Tanganyika Library Service (A list of publications printed in mainland Tanzania during 1973 and deposited with the Legal Deposit Libraries in the Country, Compiled by the Acquisition department, National Central Library, Dar es Salaam, 1976)

7. Tanganyika Library Service (A list of publications printed in mainland Tanzania during 1972 and deposited with the Legal Deposit Libraries in the Country, Compiled by the Acquisition Department, National Central Library, Dar-es-Salaam, 1974)

8. Letter to Dr Stephan Schwarz from E.E. Kaungamno, director of Library Services, Tanganyika Library Service, August 5, 1977

9. A Review of Development of Library and Documentation Services in Anglophone Countries since the Kampala Meeting 1970 by Ezekiel E. Kaungamno (This Information was originally prepared for UNESCO as a Working Paper for the UNESCO Conference on NATIS IN AFRICA, July 5-11, 1976, Brazzaville, Democratic Republic of Congo)

10. Ezekiel E. Kaungamno: Mass Media in Tanzania (This paper was originally prepared for the Tanzania National Scientific Research Council/UNICEF Youth Child Study Phase II)

11. C.S. Ilomo: Library Development in Mainland Tanzania (This paper updated "The Library in Tanganyika is a Late comer" a paper originally written and published in "Someni" in 1968)

27/7

* TANESCO (Tanzania Electrical Services Corporation)

  a) Mr Mrema

* Muhimbili Medical Centre
  P.O. Box 20693
  Dar es Salaam

  a) Prof. Nhonoli, dean of the faculty of medicine, managing director of Muhimbili Medical Centre

* Department of Botany, Faculty of Sciences,
  University of Dar es Salaam

  a) Dr Keto Mshigeni

* Economic Research Bureau
  University of Dar es Salaam
  P.O. Box 35096
  Dar es Salaam

  a) Dr Robert M. Mabele, director

  1. Economic Research Bureau (Annual Report 1976/77)

* National Development Corporation
  P.O. Box 2669
  Dar es Salaam

  a) Mr Boniface Tumbu, head of the Data Base Bank

  1. The monetary system 1975-1976

  2. National Development Corporation (Eleventh Annual Report and Accounts 1975)

  3. Establishment of Documentation Centre for National Development Corporation, Tanzania, 1973 (The National Industrial Development Corporation Limited, New Delhi, India)

28/7

* Bureau of Resources Assessment and Land Use Planning
  University of Dar es Salaam
  P.O. Box 35097
  Dar es Salaam

  a) Prof. A.C. Mascarenhas, director

  1. 9th Annual Report - 1975/1976

* Faculty of Engineering
University of Dar es Salaam
P.O. Box 35131
Dar es Salaam

a) Prof. A.S. Mawenya, dean

1. Prospectus 1974-75 (University of Dar es Salaam, Faculty of Engineering)

2. Prospectus 1977-78 (University of Dar es Salaam, Faculty of Engineering)

3. Report on the activities of the faculty of engineering for the academic year 1976/77

4. UHANDISI Journal, V. 2:1, 1975 (Faculty of Engineering, University of Dar es Salaam)

5. UHANDISI Journal, V. 3:1, 1976 (Faculty of Engineering, University of Dar es Salaam)

* University Library
University of Dar es Salaam
P.O. Box 3509
Dar es Salaam

a) Mr Martin K.S. Mvaa, chief librarian
b) Mr John Majaliwa Newa, acquisition librarian

29/7

* Library of the Faculty of Agriculture etc.
Morogoro
Tanzania

a) S.S. Mbwana, senior librarian

1. Presentation of the Faculty of Agriculture etc.

2. Annual Report for the Academic year 1976/77 (Department of Agricultural Education and Extension, June 7, 1977)

3. Third five year plan, 1975-1980

4. Background information - June 1977 (Past and present student numbers, and areas of study etc.

5. Visit of the SAREC delegation to discuss on information & documentation services. The needs and demands for information & documentation services for supplier and/or user of scientific and technological information

6. Rural economy research paper (January 1977)

30/7

* Faculty of Agriculture, Forestry and Animal Sciences
University of Dar es Salaam
P.O. Box 643
Morogoro
Tanzania

a) Prof. A.P. Uriyo, acting dean
b) E.A. Msuya, Rural Economy Department
c) D. Wyllie, Animal Science Department
d) K. Bruhn, Animal Science Department
e) A.N. Mphuru, Crop Science
f) M.S. Chowdhury, Soil Science
g) S.S. Mbwana, Faculty of Agriculture Vet. Sc., Morogoro (senior librarian)
h) K.V. Vanek, Department of Agr. Engineering

1/8

* Muhimbili Medical Centre

a) Mr Mwapvele, chief librarian
b) Miss Stålhammar, librarian

1. Medical documentation & information services (folder)

2. Periodicals subscribed to (1976)

* Ministry of Agriculture (Pamba House)

a) Dr N.K. Maeda, director of Livestock Division

1. Senior Livestock Development Officers' Conference, Kilimo, Dar es Salaam, February 4-8, 1974

* Ministry of Finance

a) G. Chisanga, Agricultural Development Budget
b) J.M. Mugasha, Finance officer (Swedish affairs)
c) S.M. Ushiwa, Finance officer/statistics

* TISCO (Tanzania Industrial Studies and Consultancy Organisation)

a) Mr. Malai
b) Jonas Beer (documentation consultant)
c) Siegbahn, main consultant

2/8

* Marketing Development Bureau
P.O. Box 9182
Dar es Salaam

a) Peter Newhouse

1. Strengthening of agriculture marketing services in Tanzania (List of publications, October 1973)

2. Reports and papers prepared by Marketing Development Bureau

* National Archives
India Street
Dar es Salaam

a) M.H. Nassor, director

1. An Act to establish the National Archives of Tanzania, to provide for the preservation of public records and for connected purposes (Enacted by the Parliament of the United Republic of Tanzania, August 28, 1965)

2. Guide to the Microfilms of Regional and District Books (Dar es Salaam, 1973)

3. Second Annual Report of the National Archives of Tanzania for the year 1965/66 (Dar es Salaam, 1967)

4. Third Annual Report of the National Archives of Tanzania for the year 1966/67 (Dar es Salaam, 1969)

5. Fourth Annual Report of the National Archives fo Tanzania for the year 1967/68

* Central Statistics Bureau

a) Mr J. Mpogolo, Commissioner of Statistics

1. List of Statistical Publications available for sale (From the Government Publications Agency, P.O. Box 1801, Dar es Salaam)

3/8

* TNSRC

a) Mwombela
b) Munisi
c) Nguli
d) Mrema

MEETINGS IN NAIROBI, AUGUST 4-5, 1977

4/8

* IDRC

a) Michael Price, director

1. IDRC Annual Report 1974-1975

2. IDRC Annual Report 1975-1976

3. Claire Veinotte (ed.): Projects 1975

4. Claire Veinotte (ed.): Projects 1976. Supplement

* UNESCO

a) Prof. R. Maybury

* ICIPE
Meeting with the ad hoc-group for I&D seminar

Anja Saavalainen, United Nations Environment Program (UNEP-IRS)
Harriet Rinne, UNEP library
Irene Kamau, National Research Council for Science and Technology
Kenya National Library Service
Kenya Bureau of Standard (2 repr.)
A.S.F. Rampuri, East-African Agriculture and Veterinary Research Organisation Library
Ministry of Agriculture Library
ICIPE (2 repr.)
National Public Health Service
John Ndegwa, University Library
National Archives
Kenya Institute of Administration
Kenyatta University College
Kenya Polytechnic
Chairman: Thomas Odhiambo, ICIPE

1. Symposium on science and technology information transfer (The International Centre of Insect Physiology and Ecology (July 22, 1977)) and various materials from the symposium

5/8

* Kenyan Research Organisation for Agriculture, Forestry and Veterinary Science
Muguga

a) Abdul S.F. Rampuri, librarian

1. Complete list of periodicals (up to December 1976) (Muguga Eavro Library, 1977)

2. Record of Research, Annual Report 1975 (East African Agriculture & Forestry Research Organization, Nairobi 1977)

* Kenya Institute for Administration Library

* UNEP Information Referral Service and library

a) Mr R.M. Morse, Chief, IRS Operations Unit
b) Anja Saavalainen
c) Harriet Rinne, librarian

1. UNEP-IRS: IRS Operations Manual (manuscript copy)

2. UNEP Facts November 1976 (Revised), International referral system for sources of environmental information (IRS)

3. EARTHWATCH IRS Bulletin (May 1977)

4. International Directory of IRS sources and Index (Cumulative) (Excerpted version for demonstration only, 1977)

5. IRS Sources Sample

6. UNEP Library and Documentation Centre - User's guide (September 1975)

* Institute for Development Studies, University of Nairobi
Box 30197
Nairobi
Kenya

a) Miss Phyllis Wambui Ngoima, research documentalist

1. Research and publications (Institute for Development Studies, January 1977)

* University library, University of Nairobi
P.O. Box 30197
Nairobi
Kenya

a) John Ndegwa, university librarian

* CRIT (Coordinating Centre for Regional Information Training)

1. International Conference SCAULEA-CRIT and Meeting of Regional Committee (Draft Programme, Nairobi, September 11, 1977)

2. Coordinating Centre for Regional Information Training (CRIT) (Development and activities, September 25, 1977)

3. CRIT programme 1977

4. Letter from Gerhard Beck, DSE-Programme Coordinator to Dr Stephan Schwarz, October 19, 1977